18 1RANSIENT Advertisers will please bear in mind

Outrages and Redresses.

The great topic of excitement at the present time. found in the British outrages upon American vessels in the Gulf. These outrages consist not simply in the exercise of the exploded right of search, but also in the insolent mode and manner in what right has been exercised or asserted

We need not recapitulate these things. They have been given to the public before, and will be easily recalled to the mind. Vessels have been boarded by the boats of British Cruisers while lying in the Spanish harbor of Sagua la Grande, near the mouth of the river of the same name, on the North coast of the Island of Cuba. Vessels going their way, in the pursuit of their legitimate business, on the common highway of nations, have been fired at, brought to, and subjected to detention and search. The number of these acts of asserted jurisdiction by British Cruisers over American merchantmen is quite large, and the reprehensibleness of the acts the thing is patched up, after a fashion. of said Cruisers, in some of the cases, at least, beyond

Naturally, our people and our public authorities are excited. Both houses of Congress have taken the matter in hand. The Executive has taken vigorous measures to obtain indemnity for the past and security for the future. The bill introduced by Senator Douglas,-the report from the Committee on Foreign Relations in the Senate, the tone of the members of the Senate and of the House, the aroused sentiment of the country, all show that these outrages persisted in or unatoned for will be regarded by the United States as a casus belli.

So it is that we are in the enjoyment of a very considerable excitement, and a very reasonable and proper one, too. An excitement with just enough war in it to give it piquancy, and enough guarantee for peace to prevent any serious anxiety on the part of those who would regret the necessity of resorting to hostilities .-The British Minister at Washington, Lord Napier, is understood as deprecating the aggressive acts of the "Styx" and the "Buzzard" as freely as our own Cabinet Ministers. A new Administration is in power in acts of the officers of these vessels, even if they did act under the authority of Lord Palmerston's Government, which is somewhat questionable. We can really entermore so as there is every reason to point to such a settle- the coming year, commencing July 1st 1858. Also, a ment, and every motive to induce it. And we trust and semi-monthly California mail by the same route and the mons believe, that the settlement, when effected, will be no New Orleans and Tchuantepec route to the Pacific. more patching up of a past difficulty, but such a full understanding as will remove all chance of such a con- we had almost said, the salvation of the seaboard lines of tingency arising in the future. We cannot afford to be road depends upon the pushing forward to completion things chronic and periodical. This last remnant of the for the simple reason that a straight line is the shortest doned, and all our entanglements arising out of treaties been made or can be made as short as this seaboard route for the suppression of the slave trade must be put an will be when finished. The shortest and most direct end to. It is time that they were.

fusses about slavery, real or suppositious, occur with vessels owned at the North, and commanded by Northern Captains-that much of this trade is really in the It is, therefore, imperative upon the scaboard lines to hands of the holy free-soilers of New York, Boston and push their connections forward to an early completion. Providence; and it is wrong that a section which considers itself bound in conscience to array itself against the vested rights and established institutions of the South. should take the lead in carrying on a trade in slaves which is contrary to the laws of their own country. We have remarked this. Some papers at the South, chiefly in New Orleans, put out the story that slaves were being brought into Louisiana, and that the depot for them was on Pearl River. Instantly Greely and Company were in arms. It was awful that labor of this kind should be brought into a portion of their own country where it is really needed. But it is not at all so awful that nearly all the slavers bringing cargoes to Cuba and Brazil should be built, and, in fact, if not in form, owned by the cities of the North, whence Greely and company fulminate these anathemas. We are no puritans about such things, but truly it would not grieve us one bit if every Northern free-soil vessel engaged in the slave-trade were confiscated to-morrow, even if it resulted in the ruin of the owners. There be men who go to Church and pray ostentatiously against the awful institutions of the South-men who spread themselves for Fremont and swear by Seward and sympathise with Sumner and admire Banks and reverence Giddings, who yet reap large profits from interests they hold in Slave ventures-men who howl over the hoax of this New Orleans Delta with its Slave depot on Pearl River, who, nevertheless, are deep into the mysteries of the Cuban slave-trade. With these people we have no sympathy, and if they alone could suffer we would almost be inclined to waive the principle that demands for our flag immunity from interference. But they cannot be thus singled out, and thence it comes that the principle, so dear to our pride and our independence, must be rigidly vindicated and its policy enforced.

The commerce of the world has passed through a tertrade to have a healthful development. No gov ernment is disposed, recklessly or needlessly, to interpose obstacles to this recuperative process, a process in which every man, woman or child has an interest here and in England. Therefore, we foresee that there will be no war. and that all fears and excitements tending that way, and thus impairing public confidence, will shortly be dispos-

OUSTED .- At last the protracted contest between Messrs. Campbell and Vallandigham of Ohio, for a seat in Congress from one of the Districts of that State, has been decided in favour of Vallandigham, the contestant, and against Campbell, the sitting member. Mr. Campbell is a gentleman of some prominence, a member of the "order." and claimed at one time as a "National American, but soon showing that his claim to nationality was little if at all better than that of his friend, Speaker Banks, by whom he was placed at the head of the House Committee of Ways and Means in the last Congress. These contested seats are queer things. Here that way. Mr. Campbell has been recording his vote throughout on the most important questions coming before Congress It might have been that his vote would have controlled the action of the House on the Kansas bill, and thus have seribusly influenced the legislation of the country, if not actually endangered its peace; and yet it turns out that he had no right to the seat he had, or the vote he cast. Another thing is a little amusing-a nice little three thousand dollar joke-the sitting member and the contestant will both be pretty certain to draw pay for the whole time that the contest has been going on, for such is the cus-

brings no news of importance.

A New Phase of the Slave Trade. Louis Napoleon is Emperor of France, and is an ugly rican colony of Algeria and is anxious to improve it. France is tired of British cant about the slave-trade by carried out, without respect to persons.

No name for either the Daily or Weekly Journal, will hereafter be entered on our list without payment being made in advance, and the paperwill in all cases be discontinued when the time paid for expires.

and slavery generally, and although not openly authorizing it or carrying it on, she does authorize and carry on what is equivalent to it, and don't care to have much disguise about it, and France has five hundred war vessels and six hundred and fifty thereof as we said before, Louis Napoleon is an ugly customer, wielding these terrible naval and military forces, and so England winks complacently, while, in fact so does no small slave-trading on her own hook in coolies and "apprentices" and all that sort of thing, for she has found out her mistake, and knows now that she did wrong in emancipating the slaves in her West India Colonies, by which she totally ruined her splendid tropical possessions. But to satisfy a certain kind of clamor at home, her cruisers kick up an occasional fuss in the Gulf of Mexico, by boarding American traders freighted with "Yankee notions," under the pretence of their being suspicious vessels. After the thing is over, and her zeal has been made apparent to the Exeter Hall philanthropists at home, she is ready to disavow and patch up things, until the next time, relying on the feebleness of the American navy to prevent any sudden outbreak between the countries, than which there is nothing which she is more

But the new phase of the slave trade—the new rival to the Southern United States is said to be developing in the French colony of Algeria. Algeria is on the latitude and has pretty much the same climate with the mously adopted : cotton states; and most important of all, has behind i a vast region filled with negroes who are forever capturing and being captured, and selling and being sold will give him an undivided support in August next. as slaves to the French in Algeria. It is asserted that thus France, with a strong foothold on the African continent, pushing her arms and her influence into the Government for the purpose of sustaining the same. interior, where like the British in India, she is exempt is really laying the foundations of a great slave empire, mainly with the view of trying the experiment of entering into competition with the Southern States of the Union in the production of cotton. No cruisers can by the meeting as delegates to the Convention. overhaul her slaves, for they are marched to her own frontier, and she can give to the trade and the system what name she pleases, or she can refuse to give any name, or offer any explanation. The success of her England, who will find no difficulty in disavowing the experiment must depend upon soil and climate—the other great element of cheap and abundant labor is certainly at her disposal.

anxious to avoid. And generally, we might say, always,

Southern Mail.-It would appear that one daily tain little doubt of the peaceful and satisfactory adjust- mail from New York to New Orleans, via the Vir-

So far as the through travel is concerned, the safety, Colonial office. worried and bothered as we have been. Our dignity as the connecting links necessary to make an unbroken line errogant assumptions of England must be finally aban- road between any two points, and no interior route has route traversing a section of country where snow never are progressing with great energy. It is a little remarkable that all, or nearly all our interferes with progress, must have the preference over any longer and less direct route crossing mountains where send commissioners to effect a settlement. the track must necessarily be blocked up in the winter

> As the day fixed for adjournment begins to approach some doubts arise as to whether the session may no

period designated for its close. Congress will, most probably, authorize the loan fifteen millions asked for by the Treasury-some few appropriations to prevent the decay of works already constructed, will pass the usual and indispensable appropriation bills, but no more, having already killed off the Fortification appropriation bills, and although urged. will hardly authorize the expenditure of any large will hardly authorize the expenditure of any large pore have been weakly garrisoned, and the remaining sums for the increase of the navy. Our fancy 8,000 Europeans and 2,500 natives proceeded to Robilsteam frigates are good enough in their way, but they cund. The headquarters are transferred to Cawnpore. are too expensive and draw too much water. We want lighter and cheaper vessels, and a steam gun-boat fleet.

In the Senate on Friday, Mr. Mason, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, submitted a report ac- to office and power. The Daily News, after remarking companied by resolutions on the subject of the outrages upon American vessels in the Gulf. This report takes pretty strong grounds, but hardly as strong as the sen- one more able and willing to adopt a generous and liberal all the disposable naval force of the country into the infest timent of the Senate appeared to demand.

The Senate took up the Miscellaneous Appropriation Bill, providing for sundry expenses of the government for the year ending June 30th, 1859. The Patent Office appropriation for the distribution of seeds was of the question, and one which will leave Derby no other further like offences in the quarter whence they have pro reduced from sixty thousand to twenty thousand dollars. choice but to share the resignation which he has sanc-Seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars are appropriated to carry on the works on the capital extension.

propriation Bill—the Post Office Department Bill, and from Geolong with forty-two thousand pounds. the bill making appropriations for the transportation of the U. S. Mail by Sea Steamers and otherwise. Also a large number of private bills.

of the Committee on Foreign Affairs was taken up and rible ordeal. The crises of the disease is over, but we debated. Messrs. Mallory, Hale, Toombs, Douglas. are still suffering under the prostration which has been Hayne and Wilson participated. The feeling in the its natural result. Quiet, peace, confidence, stability, Senate went for very decisive measures, the indications are all necessary to enable the commercial world to acquire a healthful vigor, and to permit the functions of have authority to capture the vessels which had committed the billigerent acts complained of.

Before action was taken, the hour arrived for the consideration of the special order, to wit: the Miscellaneous Appropriation Bill, which was considered the balance of the day.

private claims. Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, asked unani- thence, via Jackson, to New Orleans. This service commous consent to introduce a bill to restrain and repress outrages upon the flag and citizens of the United States. Mr. Garnett, of Va., objected and the bill lies over.

Our neighbors of the Herald think something can be made for the opposition, in the way of getting an a wish in the Democratic party of this County.have had too much experience of that sort of thing to be readily taken in by it. They are not now going to be each other, nor will they sanction any attempt looking ments have also been perfected by the Department, in connection with the above, for a semi-monthly Califor-

Personal feelings about one thing and another may, and, no doubt, will arise, but sixteen hundred men are Francisco, which is believed will shorten the present a good monument. Standing on end, the monster vesnot going to get mad about one, two, three, four, five, time ten days between New York and California or a dozen men. In mere personal feelings, interests or aspirations, few people have really any interest, while all true Democrats have a common interest in the sucall true Democrats have a common interest in the suc-cess of their party and its principles. We apprehend no Mr. Douglas were about to fight a duel, officers were difficulty and can give our anxious neighbors no hope put on the track, and Mr. Wise was captured. The ofworth cherishing.

the two Societies of Wake Forest College, at the ensu-

Congress is hurrying through with things pretty fast. Andrew Johnson's homestead bill has been postcustomer to meddle with. France owns the Af- poned until next January. That is, it has been thrown overboard this time. We do hope that the day for such miserable demagogueism is over. We like a good many to the late aggressions which have been committed by things in Andrew Johnson of Tennessee, but there are also a great many things that we do not like, and these homestead bills, and other demagogueical affairs, are among the things that we don't like. They are humbugs, and we might as well say so. They are agrarian in their character. They are not in accordance with the

House. The remaining appropriation bills are under consideration, and will shortly be acted on.

Paul C. Cameron, Esq., is the Democratic nomince for the Senate, and John W. Norwood, Esq., and Dr. Pride Jones for the Commons, from Orange County.

For the Journal.

Democratic Meeting. A greeably to notice, a meeting of the Democrats of Rocky Point District was held at the house of Mrs. Armstrong, on Saturday, May 29th, 1858. On motion, D. McIntire was called to the Chair, and

Thos. H. Tate appointed Secretary. The Chairman explained the object of the meeting, which was to appoint delegates to our County Convention, to meet in Wilmington on Tuesday of June Court, to nominate candidates to represent the county in the next Legislature.

On motion of Dr. W. J. Hand, a committee of three was appointed by the Chairman to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting, consisting of the following gentlemen: Dr. W. J. Hand, John N. Bowden, and South side of the Mediteranean—has a large territory Thos. A. McLendon, who, after a few minutes' absence, with extensive bodies of fertile land-lies in the same reported the following resolutions, which were unani-

> Resolved, That we approve of the nomination of Hon. John W. Ellis, our candidate, and pledge ourselves to use our influence in his election : and that Rocky Point Resolved, That we disapprove the course taken by Mr. McRae on distribution; we are in favor of the public lands remaining in possession of the General

Resolved. That we approve and admire the course of from the surveillance and observation of other countries, our representative, Hon. Warren Winslow, not only on from other and like causes, that vessels of the United States the Kansas, but on all other questions that have been

On motion of Mr. Thos. A. McLendon, Dr. W. Hand, J. N. Bowden, and D. McIntire, were selected On motion of Dr. W. J. Hand, it was ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the Wilmington Journal for publication.

The meeting then adjourned. D. McINTIRE, Chairman. Thos. II. Tate, Secretary.

Later from Europe.

New York, May 27 .- The steamer Africa arrived this morning, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 15th

The Derby minister has been sustained in the House ment of the whole matter being promptly effected, the ginia and Tennessee Rail Road, has been ordered for of Lords by nine majority against resolutions of censure. The debate was still progressing in the House of Com-It is rumored that Lord Stanley will succeed Lord

Ellenborough, and that Bulwer Lytton will take the

Wm. Dyer has been appointed Consul to Baltimore, The Bombay mail brings dates to May 24th, the news by which has been telegraphed, but is unimportant .a nation forbids our longer submitting to the existence between New York and Fernandina. That done, com- The commander-in-chief was about starting for Rohli-

of a state of things which renders the recurrence of such | petition by any other route would be out of the question, | cund, whilst the bulk of the army remained at Lucknow. Trade was inactive and money tight at Bombay. The plenipotentiaries were assembling at Paris, and the conference was to open about the 22d.

The Spanish ministry is not yet reorganized. The Austrian fortifications in the Italian province The dispute between Turkey and Montenegro is claim-

ing attention. England and France have resolved to The frigate Columbia still remained at Madeira on the 5th of May.

Further Foreign News.

NEW YORK, May 27.-The following by telegraph from London to Liverpool is the latest foreign news: INDIA AND CHINA.-London, Saturday Morning, May 15.—The Calcutta correspondent of the Times says: necessarily be prolonged for a week or two beyond the "We have now a hot-weather campaign, upon our hands. The Sepoys, some three thousand excepted, having escaped, are swarming Rohilcund and the provinces east of Benares. Bareilly overflows with them.

" Nena Sahib has a strong body of cavalry, in which

he reposes great confidence; also some 25,000 Sepoys "The commander-in-chief has 8,000 men, including 6, 500 Europeans in Lucknow, under Sir H. Grant .-Goneckpore, Baunpore, Benares, Allahabid and Dina-

and Sir Colin Campbell is expected to command the great attack in person. MINISTERIAL CRISIS.—The London Post anticipates a triumphant vote, which will restore the liberal party that the object of Mr. Cardwell's motion is avowedly to acter thus brought to the notice of the Senate, from the fact drive the present ministry from office, asks what pros- that the President (as shown by the letter of the Secretary

mons last night was very exciting, if the debate was not. The Times, in referring to the division in the Lords,

tioned in his colleague. Australian Gold.—The Swiftsure arrived off Fal-The House of Representatives passed the Army Ap- and twenty thousand pounds. The Thames also arrived Power by communications from the Secretary of State, ad-

THE FUNDS .- The Times' City Article says : "The business in the funds has been limited—prices generally In the Senate on Saturday, the report and resolutions dull. In the discount market and at bank there was an increased demand, partly perhaps in preparation of the itition of the offence. Nothing short of this, in the opinion large amount of India and China bills which fall due on Monday. In the stock exchange, advances on government securities are offered at two per cent.

> New Mail Arrangements. ed to-day. Important results have been accomplished.

The Postmaster General has given an order to convey the great southern mail, leaving New York in the morning, over the Central route, diverging from the seaboard the following resolutions: route at Richmond, and then via the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, through Knoxville and Dalton, Georgia, The House was mainly occupied on Saturday with to the grand junction 50 miles east of Memphis, and mences on the 1st of July, and will continue to the 30th of June, 1859. Time from New York to New Orleans 4 days 17 hours. Compensation \$200 per mile: distance 1,285 miles.

louble daily service. It has been ordered to commence as shall preclude hereafter the occurrence of like aggresat that time in view of the completion of the Orange The fuss is parent to the thought and both will prove and Alexandria railroad to Lynchburg. This, it is convisionary. The Democrats of New Hanover County fidently believed, will shorten the time from New York to New Orleans to 3 days and 12 hours, at a compensa-tion for the double daily service of \$300 per mile. Full through arrangements for passengers at \$48 have stirred up to any "sudden flood of mutiny" against also been completed. It is understood that arrange- protection effectual.

pulco, and thence by the Pacific mail steamers to San

THE WRONG DOUGLAS-ARREST OF THE LITTLE GIANT.-Information having reached Washington on ficers proceeded to the Senate chamber of the United States, and biding their time, laid hold of the Senator quemines Parish, Louisiana, must be one of the most in-

From the Washington Union. Aggressions by British Cruisers.

We publish below the Report and Resolutions laid before the Senate on Friday by Mr. Mason, the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, in regard British cruisers against American vessels in the Gulf of Mexico. The Report, it will be perceived, takes strong, and we need not say able, ground against the admissibility of the pretension on which it is supposed these proceedings have been authorized by the British Government, and contests the right of search or visit as Passage. having no foundation in the law of nations, and as involving a derogation of the sovereignty of the United spirit of our representative Democracy, or of individual States. The historical relations and national importance of the subject combine to command for the docu-The Navy appropriation blll has been passed by the ment that attentive perusal to which it is entitled no less for its ability than for the immediate interest awakened in the question by recent events.

REPORT. The document accompanying the Message of the President show a series of aggressive acts on the commerce of the United States in the Gulf of Mexico and off the West India Islands by the naval forces of Great Britain of a character so marked and extraordinary as to have fixed the attention of the country.

American vessels, pursuing the paths of lawful commerce on the high seas, or passing near the American coasts from one domestic port to another, under the flag of their country, have been pursued, fired into, and compelled to stop by the public force of a foreign Power; questioned as to their destination, their cargo, and the character of their crew: required to submit to an examination of their seapapers, and to a searching into the objects and purposes of

In another instance American vessels, anchored in th harbor of a friendly Power, at the port of Sagua La Grande. in the Island of Cuba, have been subjected to a public inquisition by the same foreign Power, and in like manner remired to exhibit their papers, and submit to questions as to heir destination, the cause of their absence from home, and the number and character of their crews.

It would appear from the letter of the Consul of the United States at Havana (a document accompanying the message) that no less than fifteen American vessels lying in the harbor, or in port at Sagua La Grande, were made to undergo this humiliating system of espionage, whilst six vessels on the high seas, in the Gulf of Mexico, bearing their country's flag, were, as above stated, by actual exhibition and use of force, endangering in some instances the lives of those on board, compelled to stop and submit to detention until a boarding officer was satisfied in regard to such questions as it was his pleasure to propound. Besides the instances above cited, officially communicated

with the President's message, in reply to a call of the Senate, each successive arrival from the infested quarter brings intelligence of new and additional aggressions of like character committed by the same Power on vessels bearing the lag of the United States.

It has occasionally happened heretofore, under circumstances of misapprehension, or misconstruction of orders, or have been subjected by the armed force of a foreign Power o visitation and search, in violation of international law and in derogation of the independence of our flag; and in isolated cases the honor of the country may have been sufficiently vindicated by a disclaimer of intended wrong or by rebuke of the officer offending; but the continuous and persevering character of the aggressions now brought to the notice of the country, committed by a Power with whom we are at peace, and almost within sight of our own shores, are sufficient to arouse the just indignation of the people, and to call, in the opinion of the committee, for the most prompt and efficient meausures to arrest at once, and to end, fixedly and forever, the commission of like indignities to our flag. The documents accompanying the message disclose the fact that these acts of visitation and examination of American vessels were sought to be justified under the plea of ne-

cessity for the suppression of the slave trade, supposed to be or actually carried on between Africa and the Island of The committee will not go into any inquiry in reference to such alleged necessity. It is sufficient for them to know that the assent of the United States, although often invoked has never been yielded to any such system of police on the seas. They rest on the position, not to be controverted, that by no principle of international law can a vessel, under

the flag of its country, be visited or detained on the high seas in time of peace by any foreign Power, under any pretext, or for any purpose whatever, without the consent of those over whom the flag waves. Without going at large into the questions heretofore involved as to the right of independent nations, on that common highway of the world, the open sea, the committe nevertheless deem this a fit occasion to declare the principles always maintained by the United States as regulating the

admitting of no restraint or qualification, and to be maintained at whatever cost. There is no right of visitation, far less of search, to be exercised in time of peace by any nation on the ships or vessels of other nations, nor can there be so long as the sentiment of the civilized world, touching the freedom of the seas, is respected by civilized men. Such a claim, therefore, having no foundation in law or in the comity of nations. can never be tolerated by an independent Power but in derogation of her sovereignty. Neither is there any distinction to be drawn in the claim of right between visitation at sea by the at med vessels of a foreign Power, when unat tended by examination or search or such visitations when so attended. The offence and violation of public law consists in the visitation, without regard to its purpose, when claim ed as a right against the will of the party subjected to it; for were it otherwise there would follow of course the cor relative right to arrest and detain the vessel until the visita

The committee find these principles admitted and enforced cial autorities both in this country and in Great Britain. The case of the "Mariana Flora," in the Supreme Court of the United States, reported in 11 Wheaton, page 1, and in England the case of "Le Louis," decided by Lord Stowell in 1817, and reported in Dodson's Admiralty Reports, vol. 2, page 210.) They are founded on two simple elementary principles of puclic law: First, in the equality of all independent States; and, second, the common use, by all recognised States, of the open sea as a highway in time

ting the ocean which have been flagrantly violated and out raged by armed vessels of a foreign power, in time of pro found peace, and, in some instances, almost within sight of our own shores. Indignant as the American people are and ought to be at the character and persistent repetition of such aggressions, yet their occurrence and gravity will opportunely supply the occasion to end, now and forever, al uture question as to this right of visitation at sea between the United States and the offending Power. And the committee refrain only from recommending at once such additional legislation as would be most effectual to protect the commerce of the country from aggressions of the charpect is there of a more liberal and stable ministry, and of the Navy accompanying the message) has already ordered ed quarter, with orders "to protect all vessels of the United States on the high seas from search or detention by the ves The Chronicle says the scene in the House of Com- sels of war of any other nation. These are preventive meas ures only, and temporary in their character, but, in the judgment of the committee, go to the full extent of the power of the Executive in the absence of legislative provisions .says: "The Commons will probably take another view It is believed, however, that they will arrest for the present.

It appears further from these documents that the altered state of the relations between the United States and Great Britain which must arise from this aggressive conduct of her mouth from Melbourne with gold worth three hundred armed vessels has already been brought to the notice of that dressed to the British Minister here and to the Minister o the United States at London. It cannot be known, until the result of these communications is laid before Congress, how question as to the probable fate of the ministry has been far the acts in question will be avowed or disavowed by the the sole topic of discussion to-day, and the amount of Government held responsible. It is the earnest hope of the committee that the course of that Government will be of a haracter to satisfy the just demands of this Government. and at the same time to furnish a guarantee against the repof the committee, will be compatible with peaceful relations

between the two countries. In the present posture of the affair, therefore, the com mittee forbear from recommending any additional legislation to enable the President to protect American vessels on the high seas from the aggressions of foreign Powers: but they WASHINGTON, May 26th .- The Railroad Convention, will not forbear the declaration that such legislation must be which has been in session here for about a week, adjourn- promptly supplied, should the result show that it is needed to afford constant and full immunity to our vessels engaged in lawful commerce on the high seas from all arrest, molesta-

> Resolved, As the judgment of the Senate, that American vessels on the high seas, in time of peace, bearing the American flag, remain under the jurisdiction of the country His armament had been got in readiness, and up went to which they belong; and, therefore, any visitation, mo- the stars and stripes. (The flag had been laying upon lestation, or detention of such vessels by force or by the the deck during the former visit.) An officer from each exhibition of force, on the part of a foreign Power, is in derogation of the sovereignty of the United States. Resolved. That the recent and repeated violation of this

Resolved, That the Senate fully approves the action of the of any other nation." And it is the opinion of the Senate that if it become necessary such additional legislation should

WHAT THE LEVIATHAN IS GOOD FOR .- In case the nia mail from New Orleans via Tchuantepec and Aca- attempt to employ the Leviathan in commerce should result disastrously, it is suggested that she would make sel would rise to more than three times the height of Bunker Hill Monument, higher than the projected Washington Monument, higher than any monument in the world, higher than the Pyramids. If no body dies and nothing occurs worthy to be commemorated by such

Later from California Arrival of the Moses Taylor on board an American vessel at anchor, receiving cargo

at New York. NEW YORK, May 29-1, p. m .- The Moses Taylor with California advices of the 7th inst., has just crrived bringing \$1,576,000 in specie on freight, 700 passengers and the regular mails.

'The detention at San Francisco was caused by th breaking of the shaft of the Golden Gate on the same afternoon she left, (the 5th.) She was compelled to return, and the Sonora took her place.

On the 25th the Moses Taylor passed the Star of the West (from New York on the 20th) in Crooked Island

had adjourned. New gold diggings, causing much talk, had been dis

covered in the vicinity of Walker's river. A. R. Melony had been appointed State comptroller The stage from Nevada for Sacramento, with \$21,000 in gold dust for Wells, Fargo & Co., had been robbed. The people's ticket in Sacramento is elected by sever-

al thousand over the administration ticket. Col. Fremont was welcomed at Sacramento by bonfires, cannons, &c.

It was rumored that the Indian tribes in Plummas county had banded together to make war on the whites. A guano island, said to contain over 1,000,000 of tons, has been discovered on the track between the Sandwich and Ladrone islands. Specimens of the guano had been received at San Francisco.

Accounts from Frazier's river confirm recent accounts of the extraordinary richness of the gold mines and the tremendous rush from all parts of the British possessions towards the gold regions. The mines extend over a ernment which, in defiance of treaties, in disregard of great expanse of country, and reach across the line into past obligations, of its plighted word, could suddenly the American territory. A steamer loaded with diggers had also sailed from San Francisco, which had just ar- a friendly state, would not hesitate on the slightest prerived from Cape St. Lucas, Lower California, where she had recovered the specie buried there by the captain of the brig Cornelia, when he scuttled that vessel.

The ship Zenobia, from Zitka, with a cargo of ice, went ashore, 3d April, on the North Head, and was a total loss. She was uninsured.

There is no intelligence of importance from Washing-

The frigate Saranac arrived at Panama on the 7th May, with dates from Valparaiso of the 16th and Callao of the 27th of April. There was nothing of impor- of alarm penetrated even into the palaces of Lucknow.

Advices fram Guatemalia state that the cholera was raging with great violence in various parts of the re-

Advices from Nicaragua state that M. Belly, the French agent, is negotiating for the transit route; for caution agains Nepaul." When, by this and other rewhich he says, 60,000,000 francs have already been sub-

scribed in France. The British steamer from Grevtown reports that on the 25th April, Col. Kinney made an attempt to capture that place, he having hauled down the Mosquito flag, and hoisted that of Nicaragua; and that he also took the mayor prisoner. The citizens flew to arms, and also appealed to Captain Kennedy, of the Jamestown, for assistance. The request was granted, and five cutters filled with marines left the Jamestown for the shore. Col. Kinney and his party finally surrendered to Capt. Kennedy, and were sent to Aspinwall in the British steamer. Kinney's party consisted of himself, Geo. R. Gliddon, R. S. Tool, Thos. S. Bell, and A. P. Dresser.

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

KEY WEST, May 25, 1858. Capt. Bartlett, of the lost ship Clarendon, reported fraud; we took the king, the nobles, the people, by surn our marine list, has furnished us with the following prise; they had no time to organize a resistance—no particulars of a gross outrage, perpetrated upon himself, his vessel, and the United States, while he lay at anchor to place themselves at one out of court by an ill-conn the outer harbor of Sagua la Grande, the 2d of May, by H. B. M. steamship Buzzard. Before giving his account, let me correct the statement made by the correspondent of the New York Herald, of the boarding of the twelve American vessels in Sagua by a British war steamer. The steamer was not the Styx. H. B. M. steamer Buzzard was the real vesse! that sent her boat not. It seems that this officer, whose services during use of the open or high seas in time of peace, and from which are derived rights to the people of the United States Havana and Key West at the time of the outrage. on board those vessels. The Styx was cruising between

Here is Captain Bartlett's account: My vessel was at anchor three miles from the port of lagua, in the outer harbor, receiving cargo for New York. At about 10 o'clock in the morning of the 2d of the papers carried away by a tiger, or ripped up by a Ma, the steamer Buzzard hove in sight seaward, and bear, or dying of the cholera, or doing something from rapidly approached the harbor and cast anchor half a cable's length from my ship. Very soon after, a boat, Lucknow being the place where it is easiest to get killed, in charge of a midshipman, came alongside. Mounting the side and approaching the captain on the quarterdeck, the officer asked, "Are you the captain?" Receiving an affirmative answer, he says-" I was sent on board by the commander of her Britannic Majesty's steamship Buzzard to examine the papers of your ship." He was answered, "This is an American ship-I do not recognise your commander's authority to make any such

Midshipman-Don't you know that we have a pass from your Government to examine your vessel? Capt. B .- I was not aware of any such authority having been given your government; but show me the

pass and I will show my papers, not before.

Midshipman—You will be made to show them. Capt. B .-- Not while I have charge of the ship. The Midshipman now returned to the Buzzard. Soon after the Spanish national flag was hoisted on board the steamer. Fifteen minutes elapsed when a gun was fired and another boat left her side and headed for the ship. The officer in command jumped on deck, and approached Capt. Bartlett, who had in the interval of the visits got out his armament-six dilapidated muskets and an unloaded Colt's revolver-in a pompous manner declared himself to be the Commander of H. B. M. steamship Buzzard, and said roughly "I want to see your papers?" Capt. B. replied-I do not recognize your right to

make any such demand. I do not know whether you are an English or Spanish man-of-war. You show the colors of both nations. Commander—I can set any colors I choose, English

Spanish, or American. Why didn't you set your colors when you saw a man-of-war approaching? Capt. B .- I did not know whether you was a man-ofwar or not. I should judge you to be a pirate from

Commander, pointing to the gold bands on his sleeve. -Don't you see the insignia of my office here? Capt. B .- I have plenty of such stuff in the cabin-

hat don't signify much Commander, in an imperious, haughty tone.—If you do not show your papers instantly, I'll put you in irons, take your vessel as a prize, and carry her to New York. Capt. B .- That would suit me exactly. I have been

Cuba four months looking for freight, and have "taken up" at a low figure. A voyage to New York, under such circumstances, would put money into my pocket and that of my owners. The Commander then left in high dudgeon, and went back to the Buzzard. Great confusion seemed to pre-

Into them poured a stream of lieutenants, midship- oration of which read the following testimonials. en, marines and sailors-every man armed with a mus-

ket, a cutlass, and a brace of pistols. This formidable tion, or detention, under any pretence or from any quarter. In conclusion, the committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

| Actually to the following seastrom an arrest, molestation, or detention, under any pretence or from any quarter. In conclusion, the committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

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| Actually to the following seastrom and arrest, molestation are followed by the following seastrom and the following s came up, the marines were ordered to load. Capt. Bartlett now concluded to show his colors .-

boat then came on board. The Captain was asked if he was ready to show his papers? "There is my flag," immunity, committed by vessels of war belonging to the navy of Great Britain in the Gulf of Mexico and the adjacent seas, and otherwise forcibly detaining them on their voyage, requires, in the judgment of the Senate, such unequivocal and final disposition of the subject by the Governments of Great Britain and the United States, touching the rights involved.

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The list of names could be extended to almost any length, but the foregoing is deemed sufficient.

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Testimoney of H. N. Sperry, who was abandoned as incura-After the 1st of July, 1859, both of the great southern mails leaving New York in the morning and evening will be in connection with this central route as a line of the Senate, such unequivocal and final disposition of the subject by the Governments of Great Britain and the United States, touching the rights involved, to execute the order." The commander himself now came off in another boat, the crew of which were armed like the rest. He made the same demand, and received Executive in sending a naval force into the infested seas, with orders "to protect all vessels of the United States on am in a Spanish port, under Spanish protection, and ness, and was sinking into a decline, and it was believed I ness, and was sinking into a decline, and it was believed I ness, and was sinking into a decline, and it was procured for the high seas from search or detention by the vessels of war have a Spanish Custom House officer at this moment on never could recover; the best medical aid was procured for never could recover the ne board my ship." "This will avail you nothing," says be supplied in aid of the Executive power as will make such the British Captain. "I shall now take the ship." He then directed an officer to order the guard on board .-As their heads appeared above the rail, Capt. Bartlett drew his unloaded Colt, and declared he would blow the brains out of the first man who came on deck.

Things now looking beligerent, the lion-hearted commander countermanded his order, and said, "I will haul the steamer alongside." Capt. Bartlett said, "If you come alongside, I shall give up my ship with the greatdo, held a consultation with his officers, one of whom remarked that he thought there was force enough already est pleasure." The commander, now at a loss what to a monument, then she might be used for the first section to take the ship without the steamer's assistance. The commander asked Capt. B. if he had any objections IN A TIGHT PLACE.—The town of Iberville, in Plato giving his name. "Yes, I have great objectuemines Parish, Louisiana, must be one of the most introduced in the state of the We learn that Dr. S. S. Satchwell, of New Han- from Illinois, and it was not without a good deal of pos- teresting places now out. It is situated on the banks of I shall not answer." "Who are your conover, will deliver the Annual Literary Address before itive asserveration that he was able to satisfy them that the Mississippi, and is now ten feet below the surface of signees?" "That is none of your business." he was not in the field. The real party was Mr. Doug-las, who represents King William in the Virginia Sen-ate, and the mistake evidently arose from the party im-plicated not being described with sufficient accuracy.

That is none of your business.—

Similar questions were asked Capt. Bartlett, who refused to give any satisfaction; when thinking that the farce was about played out, he approached the commander and positive cure of Ague, Chill and Fever, &c. Proprietor, was about played out, he approached the commander and positive cure of Ague, Chill and Fever, &c. Proprietor, inhabitants it was stopped before any material damage. The Steamer Isabel, from Havana the 25th inst., arrived at Charleston on the evening of the 27th. She las, who represents King William in the Virginia Senting commencement on the 9th of June, and Rev. J. L. ate, and the mistake evidently arose from the party implicated not being described with sufficient accuracy.

Ithe two Societies of Vidue Annual Senting William in the Virginia Senting commencement on the 9th of June, and Rev. J. L. ate, and the mistake evidently arose from the party implicated not being described with sufficient accuracy.

Ithe two Societies of Vidue Annual Senting William in the Virginia Senting Commencement on the 9th of June, and Rev. J. L. ate, and the mistake evidently arose from the party implicated not being described with sufficient accuracy. hey?" "No you don't, or you would never have come

in a foreign port and demand to see her papers.' He then remarked, is there an American Consul ashore? at the same asking the Custom House officer the name of the port. Capt. B answerd, "There is not?" "Is there a Commercial Agent?" "There is a person who acts in that capacity, but I have never seen his commission." "Has he your papers?" "That is none of your buisness."
"Well," says one of the officers, "thi sis the rummiest customer we have ever fallen in with." The Commander of the Buzzard says to the first mate of the ship, "Lower down your steps, so that the officers can get into the boats." Capt. B. reminded him that he was master of The California news is unimportant. The legislature the ship, and says, "Do you order me to lower the ladder or do you ask me." He replied in a humiliating tone. "Will you lower it if you please, sir?" "Yes, with the greatest pleasure." Then the Commander of the Buzzard and his officers went down the ladder and into their

boats, and returned somewhat crest-fallen to their ship. The visits to the 12 American vessels were made the same day, full accounts of which have been published.

English Spoliation in India. A correspondent thus writes to the London Daily News, regarding the manner in which the English made themselves masters of the kingdom of Oude:

I happened to be at Cawnpore in 1856, when the spoliation of Oude was effected; from my position there. was able to ascertain the result on the native mind of that act of unexampled perfidy. They saw in that act. as they openly declared, the utter uprooting of all safe. guards for their own property. They felt that the govand without previous notice, seize upon and appropriate tence, nay without any pretence whatever, to confiscate their own property and estates. They felt that it was the act of a robber, whose right was but the right of the strong arm.

But it was not alone the spoliation of Oude that turned the hearts of all men against us; it was the manner in which that spoliation was effected. I can recollect but as vesterday the unsettled state of the minds of men on the other side of the Ganges, on account of the prevalent rumor as to the assemblage of a large camp. This state Inquiries were made. The grand Vizier went down to Captain Fletcher Hayes, the assistant resident, and asked whether there was any truth in the report that a large camp was preparing against Oude. "None at all," was the answer; "it is merely a measure of prepresentations, the fears alluded to had been calmed troops were suddenly massed at Cawnpore, and were hurried across the Ganges; and it was not until it had been ascertained that all opposition was impossible, that notice was given to the King of Oude, that his territories were taken from him, and that he had ceased to reign. So secret, indeed, were the preparations, so determined was the Indian government of that day to give no warning, but to make a sudden and burglarious attempt on the property of the King of Oude, that General Outram, who was the agent of that government. would not give a single order in writing; the requisitions for carriage, for cattle, for tents, for supplies, were all given verbally, the officers of the several departments being informed that vouchers for all the expenses incurred would be furnished at a subsequent date.

We obtained possession of Oude, then, by a great time to feel the pulse of our sepoys; they did not wish certed and unsuccessful resistance; they preferred to

wait the course of events. A MAN WHO TAKES KILLING KINDLY .- The Friend of India tells a good story of Lieutenant Stewart, Deputy-Superintendent of Electric Telegraphs in Bengal, which our cotemporary says ought to be true, if it is the mutiny are not recognized by the public, has two somewhat eccentric habits. One is that of travelling so fast that it tasks his telegraph to record his progress, and the other of getting nearly killed. About once in every three months Lieutenant Stewart is sure to turn up in which only men of India-rubber escape. Of course, he has gone to Lucknow. Permission was given some what reluctantly, and the Governor-General telegraphed to the Commander-in-Chief that Lieutenant Stewart was not to be killed. Sir Colin read the order, and looking up, saw its object quietly slipping out with his rifle to join a party of skirmishers, who expected hot work. "Come out of that," shouted the chief in strong

give me the discredit of it .- Hurkaru. DYSPEPSY, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSY. MORBID SENSIBILITY OF THE STOMACH AND

vernacular; not content with killing yourself, you must

bowels, attended with obvious disorde 10f the digestive Dyspepsy and its attendant ills, such as Nausea, Headache, Vertigo, Dimness of Sight, Debility of the Nervous System, Hypochondria, Jaundice, Loss of appetite, Flatulence, with frequent belching of wind,

Constipation and uneasiness of the bowels, Bilious Vomiting, Burning sensation at the pit of the stomach. Liver Complaint, Oppression after eating

alpitation of the Heart, Pain in the pit of the stomach, or towards the right side, Sallowness of complexion, Depression of spirits and irritability of temper, &c., Have in many cases defied the skill, heretofore, of the best nedical practitioners in the world, and many cases have been abandoned as incurable.

Dr. J. WILLIAMS, Chemist and Pharmaceutist, after studying closely the practice of Drs. Abernethy and J. Johnon, England and observing the nature of the disease in all its stages, during a sojourn in the Southern and western portion of the United States, where it prevails to a greater extent than elsewhere, procured from South America, certain roots and herbs, from which he prepared an "Elixir; which, after eighteen years' use in private practice, has proved itself more efficacious in the cure of Dyspepsy, than any medicine that has ever been prepared in any age or any

clime, for the same purpose.

Having submitted it, with an explanation of its components to a number of Physicians of Philadelphia, among whom were the late Drs. Joseph Hartshorne, and J. C. Morton, it has received their entire approval, and many of the Medical Faculty are now not only prescribing it for their patients, but are using it themselves personally, and in their families. As a tonic, it is unequalled, and its properties are of so invigorating a nature, that it is given with perfect safety and

success to the most tender infants. The "Elixir" is very gradual, but certain in its action upon the organs of digestion, the increased secretions of the liver, pancreas and muccus membrane of the stomach, and requires that only one dose be taken in twenty-four hours; vail on board; the drums were beat, calling the men to quarters. Bulwarks were removed—guns brought to bear upon the ship—the great launches carried upon the wheelhouses lowered into the water, the cutters brought pochondriasis, has established the most unbounded combined by the drums were beat, calling the men to for confirmed Dyspepsy can only be cured by gradually restoring the organs of digestion to a healthy state. The great success met with in curing the most aggravated cases of Dyspepsy, accompanied sometimes with a high grade of by pochondriasis, has established the most unbounded combined by the confirmed Dyspepsy can only be cured by gradually restoring the organs of digestion to a healthy state. The great success met with in curing the most aggravated cases of Dyspepsy, accompanied sometimes with a high grade of by pochondriasis, has established the most unbounded combined by the confirmed Dyspepsy can only be cured by gradually restoring the organs of digestion to a healthy state. The great success met with in curing the most aggravated cases of Dyspepsy, accompanied sometimes with a high grade of by pochondriasis, has established the most unbounded combined to the ment of the confirmed Dyspepsy can only be cured by gradually restoring the most aggravated cases of Dyspepsy. dence in the curative properties of this "Elixir," in corrob-

ATTESTATION.—We, having used Williams' "Anti-Dyspeptic Elixir," with the most perfect satisfaction and success, take great pleasure in recommending it to all persons tone to the stomach :-

John R. Penrose, 34 South Wharves; Casper Morris, Tacony; Thomas Allibone, President of Bank of Pennsylvania; Abner Elmes, Market street above Sixth; Edward H. Rowley, No. 14 North Wharves; Michael Dunn, Superintendent Merchants' Exchange; Hannah Stiles, Frankford Road; Hannah Webb, 28 Filbert street; H. N. Sperry, 12 Edward street; Lawrence Newbold, No 396 Chesnut street, Philadelphia Web, 2014 College, Party, Party, 267

BLE AND GIVEN UP TO DIE. Dr. J. WILLIAMS—Dear Sir:—For fifteen years previous to 1854, I suffered so much from Dyspepsy, that I became completely prostrated, both in mind and body, and at length became so weakened I could not attend to my business and at the second state of the second second state of the secon me, and every means resorted to without any relief, till was advised to use your "Elixir," and from the time I began taking it I gradually improved till I was completely restored to health. The dreadful sufferings I endured from

Dyspepsy I cannot describe; but I am confident that without the use of your "Elixir," I should be in my grave. I assert that I solemnly believe your "Elixir" has saved me from an early death. I continue now in the enjoyment of most excellent health.

H. N. SPERRY, most excellent health. June 6th, 1857 No. 1104 N. Third street, Philadelphia We, the undersigned, have known Mr. H. N. Sperry for several years, and take pleasure in stating that his assertion can be perfectly relied on, and that we ourselves know that

THOMAS J. CHANDLER, No. 143 Phoenix street. JOHN EHRET, Race street above Second. Personally appeared before me, (one of the Aldermen of the City of Philadelphia,) H. N. Sperry, who being duly af-firmed, doth depose and say, that the facts set forth in the

above certificate are true in every particular. Sworn and subscribed this 6th day of June, 1857. FREDERICK REEL, Alderman. No. 4 South SEVENTH street, Philadelphia. th, 1858